

Bible Doctrine

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Bible Doctrine Course Outline

Unit 1: Theology: The Study of God

Lesson 1: Is There a God, and Can He Be Known

Lesson 2: Perfections of God & The Trinity

Unit 2: Christology: The Study of Jesus Christ

Lesson 3: The Last Adam

Lesson 4: The Incarnation of Jesus Christ

Lesson 5: The Hypostatic Union

Unit 3: The Death and Resurrection of Christ

Lesson 6: The Importance of the Death of Christ

Lesson 7: The Importance of the Resurrection

Unit 4: Pneumatology: The Study of the Holy Spirit

Lesson 8: The Work of the Holy Spirit

Lesson 9: The Ministry of the Holy Spirit

Lesson 10: The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Unit 5: Anthropology: The Study of Man

Lesson 11: What is Man?

Lesson 12: Man and Sin

Lesson 13: Man and Salvation

Unit 6: Ecclesiology: The Study of The Church

Lesson 14: Why Have Church?

Lesson 15: Ordinances of the Church

Unit 7: Angelology: The Study of Angels

Lesson 16: Angels

Lesson 17: The Devil And His Angels

Unit 8: General Eschatology

Lesson 18: Death, Heaven, and Hell

Lesson 19: The Return of Jesus

Unit 9: Post-Rapture Eschatology

Lesson 20: The AntiChrist

Lesson 21: Tribulation, Armageddon, & Millennium

Lesson 22: The Last Three Judgments

Introducing Pastor James A. Scudder, Jr.



Pastor James A. Scudder, Jr. is the President of Dayspring Bible College and Seminary as well as the Executive Pastor of Quentin Road Bible Baptist Church in Lake Zurich, Illinois. He shares the pulpit with his father, Dr. James A. Scudder, Sr. as well as co-hosts Victory In Grace Radio and TV. Pastor Scudder has served as the president of the Illinois Regional of the IFCA International, a fellowship of churches across America. Pastor Scudder previously was the Senior Pastor of the Westchester Bible Church in the west suburbs of Chicago for 5 years.

Pastor Scudder comes from a family of preachers. His grandfather, Isaac, was a lifelong pastor in Kentucky. Pastor Scudder trusted Christ as his personal Savior at age 5 and felt the Lord's leading to be a pastor at age 16.

Pastor Scudder graduated from Quentin Road Christian School and attended Dayspring Bible College for four years, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biblical Studies in 1993. He also earned a Master of Theology degree from Solid Rock Theological Seminary's extension in Memphis, Tennessee in 2006. Before his pastorates, Pastor Jim served as director of Media Ministries and Assistant to Dr. Scudder at Quentin Road.

He and his wife, Karen, were married in 1989, and reside in the Chicagoland area with their two daughters: Amy and Erica.

Unit 1: Theology: The Study of God

Unit Introduction



In this unit we will be looking at Theology – the study of God. We will see that doctrine can be exciting, as learning about it helps us to learn more about our God.

In Lesson 1, we will examine two seemingly daunting questions: Is there a God, and if there is, can He be known? We will look at six different evidences for the existence of God. Then, we will see that we can get to know God by learning about His nature, His manifestations, and about His personality. As we look at the personality of God we will examine some of the names of God, and see His personality in His attributes and in His actions.

In Lesson 2, we will begin by looking at 8 perfections of God. Essentially these are attributes of God, but instead of being things that God shows by His actions, they are perfections that are literally His essence. We will also look at a doctrine that is very difficult for the human mind to grasp: the Trinity – God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.

The basic layout of this course will be 9 Units, composed of 22 lessons. Each unit will contain 2-3 lessons. Each lesson will be followed by a Lesson Self-Check, with a Unit Exam closing out each unit. The Lesson Self-Checks may be taken as many times as necessary in order to ensure that you have learned the material in the Lesson. You will be allowed to take the Unit Exam only once, and the grade you earn on the Unit Exam will be your grade for that Unit. Each lesson will also contain Scripture verses that you will need to memorize and recite; part of your Unit Exam grade will be contingent on your completion of this memory work.

Unit Outline

Unit 1: Theology

Lesson 1: Is There a God, and Can We Know Him?

Lesson 2: Perfections of God & The Trinity

Lesson 1: Is There A God, And Can We Know Him?

Lesson Introduction

In this lesson we will examine the age-old question: Is there a God? Well, the Bible says that you are a fool if you don't think so (Psalms 14:1). As believers, we will be working off the assumption that because the Bible teaches there is a God, there is a God. However, we will look at six different types of evidence that show us that there has to be a God.

With that question settled, we will turn to another oft-debated question: Can God be known? Is God a personal God, or is He some deity out in the cosmos who doesn't care about us or our world? We will briefly look at three different mindsets regarding this, and then dive into the evidence that shows that God can be known. We will see that we can get to know Him, by learning about Him. We will learn about the nature of God, and learn more about Him by seeing some of His personal appearances, or manifestations, on this earth. Finally, we will dig in to learning about the personality of God by learning about His different names; we will see that there is much to learn about God by studying the names of God given in the Bible. We will conclude our lesson by looking at some of God's attributes to further learn about His personality, and see that His actions can also teach us much about Him.

Lesson Outline

Lesson 1: Is There A God, and Can We Know Him?

Introduction: Why Study Bible Doctrine?

Topic 1: Evidence for God's Existence

Evidence: Intuition, Cosmological, Teleological

Evidence: Anthropological, Historical, Experiential

Topic 2: Can God Be Known?

The Nature of God

The Manifestations of God

Topic 3: The Personality of God

Compound Names of Elohim

Jehovah

Compound Names of Jehovah

Compound Names of Jehovah Continued

Personality in His Attributes

Personality in His Actions

Introduction: Why Study Bible Doctrine?

Why study doctrine, it's because the Bible says to. We start in Titus 2:1, it says, "But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine." Back in chapter 1 verse 9 of Titus it says "Holding fast the faithful word that ye may be able by sound doctrine to exhort and convince the gainsayers. Doctrine is critical, it is the bedrock truth. This is what we go up from, we build up from, our understandings of God, and our understandings of His Word. The doctrine of God, theology, that's where we are going to start, and we're going to start looking at first of all, Is there a God? The Bible presupposes that of course, I love that verse in Psalm 14:1, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." So we're assuming today that you aren't a fool, that you believe in a God. We're going to look at some of the evidences of that briefly, but we're not going to spend a lot of time on that, we're not going to dwell on that as Scripture doesn't. We're going to spend a little bit more time on who is God, can we know God. So is there a God, and can we know Him? That is the question. So where do we begin? We begin with the source of all things, we begin with God. Isn't it interesting, Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth?" John 1:1, "In the beginning was the Word, the Word was with God and the Word was God." Hebrews 1:1, "God who at sundry times and diverse manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets" What's the common denominator? Genesis 1:1, John 1:1, Hebrews 1:1? God in the beginning. So we start with God. Is there a God? Well there is evidence that there certainly is a God.

Assignment:

- Memorize Titus 1:9
- Memorize Psalm 14:1

QUESTION 1

We are not to base our doctrine on our existing _____ of God.

QUESTION 2

To best begin a study of whether God can be known, we should start with the _____ of all things.

Topic 1: Evidence for God's Existence

Evidence for God's Existence
Intuitional
Cosmological
Teleological
Anthropological
Historical
Experiential

It's a question nearly as old as mankind – Is there really a God? The sinner longs for there to be no God; after all, if there is no God, man is not accountable for his actions. But deep inside, there is the knowledge that God exists. People have to be taught that there is no God; it is not a natural conclusions.

In this Topic, we will examine 6 types of evidence that point to the existence of God: Intuitional, Cosmological, Teleological, Anthropological, Historical, and Experiential.

Evidence: Intuitional, Cosmological, Teleological

We have the intuitional evidence, the evidence that a normal mind assumes. These are normal assumptions that we all have. Some call it a God-shaped vacuum in our life. Children don't have to be taught that there is a god; they know there is a God. It's intuitive to them, it's what the normal mind

assumes to be true, and that includes such things as eternity. People just know, they have an intuition that there are things such as eternity, and time, and space and cause and effect, and right and wrong. That's intuitional, that's our conscience, that's something that God has created in us, and that proves there is a God. Right and wrong, we know there is a right and wrong. There are people that say the Bible is not the source, the Bible is not how we determine right and wrong, but those people still believe in laws, they believe that murder is wrong. Well if there isn't a God, and if he hasn't said these things, how do we know murder is wrong? No, they still believe there is right and wrong. Self-existence, existence of matter, ok, these things we know, that we know these things exist, we just have that intuition. All people of all the world, all different people groups, know there is a God. They have a concept of God. That's a proof that there is a God: intuitional. Then we have cosmological; don't be scared by some big words, it simply means cause and effect. Cause and effect. Philosophers have recognized intuitive knowledge that every effect must have a cause, ok? That's just how it is. Everything you look at in this life and in this world, everything has a cause and an effect. There's an expression, ex nihilo, out of nothing, nothing comes, nothing rises. And that's just a truth, that's a truth that we know, ok? If we are here, there had to be someone who put us here. There has to be a cause to this effect, ok? So we have that evidence, and I tell you, it's a lot easier for us to think that God put us here, than to think that nothing put us here. Everything in the world is cause and effect, cause and effect, and until we come to evolutionists, and they said "out of nothing comes all of this", that's crazy. No, there is a God, there is cosmological evidence of that. Then teleological...that's simply the argument that God exists because there is design, and there is purpose that we see around us in creation. We see design, we see purpose, we see order. There's reasons for that, it establishes by rational evidence the intelligence and purpose of God, which is shown in the design and function of all things. A verse that explains it well is Psalm 94:9, "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? He that formeth the eye, shall he not see? He that chasteneth the heathen, shall he not correct? He that teacheth man knowledge, shall he not know?" There's a designer behind all things in creation. The proof of that is the ear, the eye. That is teleological evidence. There's a designer, the designer has to be God.

QUESTION 3

A child _____ have to be taught that there is a God.

QUESTION 4

Cosmological means _____ and _____.

QUESTION 5

The design we see around us in Creation _____ by rational evidence the intelligence and purpose of God.

Evidence: Anthropological, Historical, Experiential

Then we have the anthropological evidence, that simply, the makeup of man. Man has a certain makeup, a certain way. We know why man is the way man is, mankind, and that's because we are created in the image of God. If you were to believe in evolution, that there was nothing, and we just came here by accident, there really is no God, if you believe in that, what you are really saying is "Out of nothing comes all of us", and then you are also saying somehow we developed concepts. This, a lot different from the animals. The animals don't have these concepts: holiness, justice, goodness, and truth, and other things that set us apart from the rest of creation. What is that? That I think, is proof, anthropological

proof, that we are made in the image of God, that there is a God. Just the very fact that we're the way we are, and the concepts we have, prove that. If he did not get the knowledge of these qualities from someone, the question is where did he get these qualities? So there's an evidence of God there as well. Then we have historical evidence, history by this way is "His Story", over and over and over people that try to repudiate and go against God's law, what happens? They fail, they fall. The curse of sins is in fact death. The more you sin the worse life is. Doesn't that prove that there's a god, because He said this in history? We look throughout all history, and the farther people get from God, the worse off the civilization becomes, and it goes toward anarchy. God has spoken, and years later what He spoke is fulfilled. We look at prophecy, we look at fulfilled prophecy, how God can say all this and this and this is going to happen, before it happens, and we look back in history, and it happens exactly like God said it would happen. Historical evidence. God described the history of the Jews; God described the history of the Gentiles. God described the history of the church, and you know what? It has all happened, exactly as he predicted. And then we have experiential knowledge, this is an important evidence of God, but this isn't the first one we would list, this is one of the last one's we would list because experience is important, but it's not the most important thing. I tell you what; there has been something that has made a difference in my life. I have been transformed by something that is apart from me, I'm being conformed to the image of Jesus Christ. And I tell you, I stand before you and tell you there is a God, and I know because I've experienced Him. I've seen prayer answered, I've seen miracles, I know He's worked I my life, and there's no other explanation than God and he answers prayers. So we can all be a testimony that there is a god, each and every one of us.

QUESTION 6

Man is the way he is because he was made in the _____ of God.

QUESTION 7

Some concepts that set man apart from the animals are:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

QUESTION 8

History shows us that the further away society gets from God, it becomes more _____ of aberrant behavior.

QUESTION 9

_____ God in our own lives is an important evidence, but not the most important.

Topic 2: Can God Be Known?

So if there is a God, the next question is, Can we know Him? If there is a god, can we know him? There's several "-ism's" out there and I listed just a couple of them. Deism – this is the person that does believe there is a God. He believes that God is infinite, holy, the creator of all things, but, God is impersonal. God has abandoned creation to be self-sustaining. So in other words, God kind of created the world and wound it up and let it go, and He doesn't care anymore, and he just lets it go. That's deism – their people that believe that. Does deism say that we can know God? No. How about agnosticism? The person that says, "Well maybe there is a God and maybe there isn't, but if there is, he certainly doesn't care. The agnostic – a better way to say it, is "I will not believe", rather than I cannot believe. The agnostic doesn't really care if there is or not, but if there is (a God), he certainly doesn't care about us. Then, theism. Theism is good, but not every theist is saved by the way. A theist is one that believes in the existence of a personal God, but to have salvation you must not only have believed there is a God, but also have put your faith in Him, in the Son Jesus Christ and His death and resurrection on the cross that you might have eternal life. But the theist can say "Yes there is a God, and we can know Him."

QUESTION 10

The deist believes that there is a God, but that He is _____ and _____.

QUESTION 11

The _____ says maybe there is a God.

QUESTION 12

A Theist believes that God _____ and can be known.

The Nature of God

So let's start talking about God, and there's three areas that we're going to talk about God, as we study the doctrine of God – the doctrine of theology. We're going to look at the nature of God. Scripture defines the nature of God in several ways. Number 1, we see that God is spirit. It says in John 4:24, "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." We are also told in 1 John 1:5 that God "...is light". God is spirit, God is light. "And this is the message that we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all." Can we know God? Yes, we can. We can know Him by His nature, He is spirit, He is light, He is love. Don't you love that one? Aren't you glad that God literally is love? He's not loving, he doesn't kind of every now and then show favoritism or show love here or there. He doesn't have expressions of love or write love notes and things; no, he literally is love. He is love, that's part of his nature, that part of his essence. He is love. We can know God. He is spirit, he is light, he is love, and he is a consuming fire. He's not only love folks, he is holy and righteous and just and he must punish sin. That's why Jesus died. He took upon himself the wrath of God; he took upon himself the sins of the world. "For our God is a consuming fire..." Hebrews 12:29. That's the nature of God in a nutshell. He is spirit, he is light, he is love, and he is a consuming fire.

QUESTION 13

God is _____.

QUESTION 14

God is not “loving”; He _____ love.

QUESTION 15

Because God is holy and just, He must _____ sin.

The Manifestations of God

We also see that we can know God by his manifestations, his appearances. Scripture defines him, but also there have been appearances of God, manifestations of God. Now some places the Bible says that you cannot look at God and live. In Exodus, it says you cannot look at God and live. But in other places in Exodus, it says that Moses and Aaron and nadab and abihu, the seventy elders of Israel, saw the God of Israel. So what is it? Can you see him or can you not see him? The answer is simple. You cannot look upon the full glory of God, and live. It's impossible. That's how glorious God is. But, we can see aspects of God, we can see manifestations of God at times. Man has never looked upon the face of God in its true essence. But, has spoken face to face with God when he manifested himself in some other form. God has manifested in creature forms before the incarnation of Christ, that's called a theophany, a pre-incarnate appearance of Jesus. One is, as the The Angel of the Lord. Psalm 34:7 says “The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.” By the way, after the incarnation, after Jesus comes into this world, there is no mention in Scripture in the New testament of the angel of the Lord. So whenever read about the angel of the Lord, we also read about it when the angel of the Lord appeared unto Hagar, as she was going off into the wilderness, and ministered unto her, and other places we see the angel of the Lord, we see a pre—incarnate manifestation of God, of Christ. So we see God manifesting Himself, we know his nature, we also know that he manifests himself as the angel of the Lord, and some other material forms. The Burning Bush, the bush that was burning and not consumed, the voice of God spoke out of that bush, that was a manifestation of God. By the way, what happened when Moses was standing there in the presence of God? He fell on his face, flat before God, removed his shoes. He was standing on holy ground. I think very often, Christians, we just think he's our buddy, he's our pal, and he's our friend definitely, Jesus is the friend closer than a brother, we can call God Abba Father (it's like daddy), but I tell you, you better have a real healthy reverence and respect for almighty God. You better fall flat on your face at times with God. He also appeared as a pillar of cloud and pillar of fire. That's a material manifestation of the presence of God, and of course, God manifested in the person of Christ. We're going to spend a lot of time on the person and work of Christ, Christology, in our study of Bible doctrines. We won't take the time now, except to mention John 1:1 again, “In the beginning was the Word...” The Word in Genesis 1, God spoke and it happened. Isn't that amazing that the method of Creation was speaking, and Jesus is called the Word? “The word was made flesh and dwelt among us...” in John 1:14, “...we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.” So God has manifested himself and no greater way than in the person of Jesus Christ. Hebrews 1:2 and 3, “Hath in those last days spoken unto us by His son, who he hath appointed heir of all things, By whom also he made the worlds...” that's again, Jesus is the Creator “...who being the brightness of his glory, the express image of his person, upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the majesty on high.” God manifested in Jesus. Colossians 1:15, “Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature:” So we have

God, we can know him because of his nature, it's as described in scripture, we can know him by the manifestations, we can also know him by his personality.

QUESTION 16

God can be known by his appearances, or _____.

QUESTION 17

One manifestation of God, The Angel of the Lord was a pre-incarnate appearance of _____.

QUESTION 18

Another manifestation of God was the _____ that produced water in the wilderness.

Topic 3: The Personality of God

We can know the personality of God. God is a person. He is a spirit, but he is a person. God as a person has self-consciousness, self-determination, and power. There's several ways that we can get to know the personality of God. One of the greatest ways that I know is in the primary names of God. We can know God, by understanding the names of God that we find in the Scripture. The names in the Old Testament really had significance, especially the name of God, has real significance. So if we can know the names of God, we can know about God. Now here's some names of God we find in Scripture. One is Elohim. That's pretty much in the Old Testament in the Hebrew what you're finding in most places. If you see God, that's usually Elohim in your Bibles in English. So when you're reading that Elohim, we'll look at some examples of that down the road, but Elohim is God's official title. Elohim means "strong one" and it shows God as the One that puts forth power. Turn to Genesis 1, and we're going to look at Elohim as the strong one, the title of God, the official title of God, and we're going to find 10 words in that chapter that describe power. Elohim, the word that means the title of God, that means power or strong one, we see that in these words: created, made, fashioned, those words are words of power. I can't make anything when I speak, but God can. Does that show power? He made, he created, he fashioned. It also said he moved. He said, he saw, he called, he divided, he set, he ended and he blessed. Does that show power and might and majesty? Does that show him to be the strong one? The power of Elohim, God's official title, a primary name of God, and when you see G-o-d, you usually would find that to be Elohim.

QUESTION 19

One of the greatest ways to get to know the personality of God is to understand the _____ of God in Scripture.

QUESTION 20

“Elohim” is God’s official title and means “_____”.

QUESTION 21

In Genesis 1 the words _____ and _____ show Elohim’s power.

Compound Names of Elohim

Now there are some compounds of Elohim that tell us a little bit more about God. Look at Genesis chapter 14, in verse 18 this is el-elyon. Elohim, el-elyon, it’s a compound of Elohim in Genesis 14:18, this is Melchizadek, king of Salem, brought forth bread and wine, and he was the priest of the el-elyon, that’s in Hebrew. In your Bible, in English, it will say most High God or God most High. That’s a compound of the name, the official title of God. He is the God of the most High. Then flip over to Genesis 21 and look at verse 33, we’re going to see another compound, el-Olam. Chapter 21 verse 33, of Genesis, 21:33, this is Abraham, God again confirming His covenant, his trial of faith. This says Abraham planted a grove in Beersheba and called there the name of the Lord, the everlasting God, el-Olam, everlasting God. So we see God most high, again power is in that name, the official title, God most High, and here the everlasting God, the God that didn’t have a beginning and didn’t have an end. Now you say how does the cosmological evidence prove that God did it? You know, if there’s a cause and effect, we can understand creation because there’s a God but how did God start? That’s a tough one, because He’s everlasting, he never had a beginning. We can’t understand that, can we? We can’t grasp that, and I don’t think we will, at least in this life. We can’t understand, we can understand no end, because we’re not going to have an end, how do you not have a beginning? Well he didn’t, he’s the everlasting God. We’ll find out later He’s the I am. I am that I am. Genesis 17:1, “and Abraham was ninety years old and nine, and God appeared to Abram and said to him, I am the almighty God.” Almighty God. El-Shaddai means Almighty God, Almighty God. So we have through the names of God, a better understanding of God. We can know God by his names, we can know his personality by his names. Elohim, the official title, the name of God, used many places in Scripture, and then the compounds most High God, el-Elyon, el-Olam, everlasting God, and el-Shaddai, almighty God.

QUESTION 22

El-Elyon means _____.

QUESTION 23

When Elohim means “Everlasting God”, it is translated _____.

QUESTION 24

El-Shaddai means _____.

Jehovah

Then we have another name that’s used frequently of God and this one is Jehovah, or Yahweh as some people would say. But Jehovah. You’re going to find this in your Bible as all caps. If you see LORD all caps, LORD all capitalized, GOD all caps, or LORD GOD both all caps, you’re going to usually find that

to be Jehovah. So when you are going through the Old Testament and you're finding these words and you're wondering why sometimes GOD all capitals or LORD all capitals, it's because this name of God, the personal name of God, Jehovah. And there were some people and some scribes, and they would stop and pause when they were translating this, or when they were transcribing this, copying this, they would come to this word, and they would stop. Because some felt it wasn't even pronounceable, they shouldn't even say this name. So they would insert the name Elohim or Adonai in place of this word. Now I believe that we can know him, that's why he gave us his names, and that's why we have Jesus so we can know God, so I don't think it's inappropriate to say Jehovah, I think it's wonderful to say Jehovah. It's the personal name of God. Elohim was the title of God, and here Jehovah is the personal name of God. LORD, all caps, GOD, all caps, LORD GOD all caps. Jehovah means redeemer. That's why I love the name, it means redeemer. And it's usually connected in some way with deliverance by God. And we're going to look at a whole list of times, Jehovah, compound Jehovah, talk about the redeemer, and we can see a picture of Christ in many of these.

QUESTION 25

Jehovah means _____.

QUESTION 26

Elohim is the title of God, and Jehovah is the _____ of God.

Compound Names of Jehovah

But first let's look at when Jehovah appeared to Moses in Exodus Chapter 3. In Exodus 3:14 it says, "And God...", that's Elohim, "...said unto Moses..." when Moses was saying who should I say is sending me to the people to tell them about getting free from the captivity. I'm going to be your spokesman, I'd like to at least know, who shall I say sent me. And God says, "I AM THAT I AM". By the way, that's another way to know God, is He is the I AM. "...And he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you. And (Elohim) God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, The Jehovah (LORD) Elohim..." you see how we are reading that, "...of your fathers, the (Elohim) of Abraham, the (Elohim) of Isaac, and the (Elohim) of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name forever, and this is my memorial unto all generations." Jehovah is the eternal I AM who is everything we need. Isn't that exciting? Just by knowing the names of God, we can know a lot more about God. We can know that He is our Jehovah, He is everything that we need, He is the I AM. We don't need anything else, He is the I AM. Let's look at some of the compounds of Jehovah. This is the one I was coming to, Genesis 22, when Abraham was going to offer Isaac, and all of the sudden God shows him not to do that, and there was ram in the thicket, and in Chapter 22 of Genesis, look at verse 14, this is the name of the place that Abraham called it, Jehovah-Jireh, Jehovah-Jireh. What does that mean? You know, the Lord will provide. Isn't that a neat name? And wasn't that an incredible picture of the Redeemer? Jehovah means redeemer. Isn't that an incredible picture that mankind as sinners, we need a redeemer, we need a savior. We're lost, we're stuck, we're on our way to Hell. But yet Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide the perfect Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world. That ram was a replacement for the life of Isaac, Jesus is the replacement for your life and mine. We can have eternal life by faith in Jehovah-Jireh. Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide. Then we have Jehovah-Rapha, Exodus 15:26. Jehovah-Rapha is the Lord that healeth. They had been able to find the water in the wilderness, and they called the place Jehovah-Rapha, and they would not be succumbed to the diseases of the Egyptians. Jehovah Rapha, the lord that healeth me. And then, Jehovah-Nissi, Exodus 17:15, talking about victory, talking about going into a battle or coming out of a battle, and the Lord is our victory, the Lord is our

banner, Jehovah-Nissi. Jehovah Qadash, Leviticus 20:8, says the Lord that doth sanctify. We need sanctification don't we? We need positional sanctification when we trust Jesus Christ; we're sanctified as far as He's concerned. He looks at you and me without sin; he sees the righteousness of Christ. Then we need progressive sanctification in our life, we need to become more and more like Christ. We need to have this Jehovah-Qadash, the Lord doth sanctify.

QUESTION 27

Match the compound name of Jehovah with it's meaning.

<i>Compound Name</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
____. Jehovah-Jireh	A. The Lord that healeth.
____. Jehovah-Rapha	B. The Lord that sanctifies.
____.Jehovah-Nissi	C. The Lord is our victory.
____.Jehovah-Qadash	D. The Lord will provide.

Compound Names of Jehovah Continued

Then we have Jehovah-Shalom, the Lord is our peace. Judges 6. Jehovah-Tsidkenu, the Lord is our righteousness, in Jeremiah 23 verse 6. Jehovah-Tsidkenu, “And in his day, Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely, and this is his name, whereby he shall be called, Jehovah-Tsidkenu, the Lord our righteousness.” Look at verse 5, back up one verse, “Behold the days come with the Lord that shall raise unto David a righteous branch.” Of course we know that’s Jesus, a king shall reign and prosper, shall execute justice and judgment in the earth. That’s millennial rule and reign of Christ. We will rule and reign with Him, and we shall call him Jehovah-Tsidkenu, the Lord our righteousness. Can we obtain eternal life on our own? Can our righteousness do anything to save us? No, the Lord needs to be our righteousness. Jehovah-Shammah, if we look in Ezekiel 48, again Ezekiel is prophetic mostly, the Lord is there. Aren’t you glad? The Lord is there. Jehovah-Sabaoth, Psalm 24:10 is the Lord of hosts, the Lord of Hosts. Then, Psalm 23:1, the lord is my Jehovah-Ra-ah, the lord is my shepherd. So we have Jehovah, the personal name of God. Then the third primary name that we find used of God is Adonai. In the Scripture you’re going to find that this is L-o-r-d, and it’s not always referring to God, there’s a couple of instances where it’s referring to man as lord or master. But, Adonai means Lord, master, or owner. God is the owner of all things. He owns the cattle on a thousand hills, he owns you, he owns me. He owns the government, he owns the kings, he owns the president. He owns our country, he is the master, he is the owner, we are God’s possessions. We’re under his dominion. Lord, it’s an attributive name of God, describes an attribute of God as owner and master. The personality of God and names of God are ways that we can know God. Is there a God? Yes. Can we know Him? Yes. One of the ways that we can know him, know his personality, know what he’s like ,is through His name. Elohim, Jehovah, and Adonai.

QUESTION 28

The name “Jehovah-Tsidkenu” means The Lord our _____.

QUESTION 29

Jehovah-Shammah means The Lord is _____.

QUESTION 30

Jehovah-Sabaoth means The Lord of _____.

QUESTION 31

Jehovah-Ra-ah means the Lord is _____.

Personality in His Attributes

Then we come to the personality of God expressed in his attributes. We've seen his nature, we've seen his names, his attributes. In Genesis 6:6, it says that God grieved that he had made man. God grieves. It also says there that God repents. Now does that mean that he is a sinner in need of repentance? That's actually good proof that repentance doesn't mean turn from sin in many places because God can't turn from sin. He has no sin. You can use that in arguing with one who holds to repentance, change of life, turning from sin. But it simply means that God repents of judicial action. He can change his mind in judicial action, and sometimes that happens, sometimes we see that in Scripture. God grieves, and God repents, but his attitude toward sin doesn't change; He hates sin, He does love the sinner. God loves. We've already talked about that, that He is love, but He also loves; John 3:16. What does that prove? That proves that God loves. That's an attribute of God, that's his nature, he is love, but he also loves. He demonstrates his nature by loving the world. How did he love the world? God so loved the world, that he gave, he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. God loves, and he also hates. The Bible says there are 6 things, In Proverbs 6:16, that the Lord hates. The lord hates, and of course that's sin, there's 7 abominations worse than witchcraft, by the way, is gossip. God hears, in Psalm 94:9, it talks about God hears, and these are some of the personalities expressed in His attributes, some of the things we know about God as we study Him.

QUESTION 32

God's _____ is expressed in His attributes.

QUESTION 33

The fact that God hates _____ shows that it is proper for us to hate sin as well.

Personality in His Actions

Can we know Him? Yes, and we can know him by his actions. God creates, of course, Genesis 1:1, he's the creator, he creates. All the creativity we have is because of him. Those of you who can paint, you are creative because he creates, and you're made in his image. If you're able to sit down and write a song, you're creative in that way because He creates. I believe He created music, he created language, he created all of these things. He created the littlest of the microorganisms and the biggest of the animals. He creates. He also provides. "These wait all upon thee; that thou mayest give them their meat in due season." Psalm 104:27. He provides. He promotes, Psalm 75:6; "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge; he putteth down one, and setteth up another." We see Nebuchadnezzar, others, examples of God promoting and God putting down. The great powerful Nebuchadnezzar was crawling around on all fours. Does God promote and God put down? Absolutely. That is a way that we can know God and know his person because of his actions. God cares. Aren't you glad, aren't you glad that God knows when a little bird falls to the ground? He knows the number of hairs in your head. He knows the littlest details, how much more does he care for you? We can know God, by his actions and one of those actions is that he cares. 1 Peter 5:6-7, "Humble yourselves therefore under the

mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time: Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you.”

Assignment:

- Memorize 1 Peter 5:6-7

QUESTION 34

Another way we can know God is by His _____.

QUESTION 35

Match the action of God with the reference where it is found.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Reference</i>
_____ Creates	A. Genesis 1:1
_____ Provides	B. Psalm 104:27
_____ Promotes	C. Psalm 75:6
_____ Cares	D. 1 Peter 5:6-7

